THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 20 JUNE, 1837. [NO. 9405

FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, Register, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Has excellent accommodations, for passengers and will sail early in July. For freight or passage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board or at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.

Rampart Row 20th June 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The ship *Madras*, of 600 Tons, QUINTON, Commander; will have quick despatch.—Has very superior accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 20th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship LINTIN, J. GILLMAN, Commander, will sail immediately, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL,

Rampart Row, 20th June, 1837.

FOR LINTIN.—The Clipper Barque Sir HERBERT COMPTON, *F. S. Boulton*, Master, to sail on the 25th instant; for Freight of Opium only, apply at the office of Messrs, *Aga Mahomed Rahim, &co.*,

Nesbit Lane, June 20th 1837.

THE fast sailing Schooner "EMILY" will sail for Bussora on the 25th Instant, for light freight or passage, apply to Captain CHILDS, on board, or at the shop of *Pestonjee Merwanjee and Co.*, Apollo street Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore will, until the 28th July 1837, receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 4000 Toonds or Bales of Jaffna Tobacco of 300 lbs. Dutch, equal of 328 English pounds each, for the use of the Government for the year $\frac{1013}{1837 \mid 38}$ The Tender should specify the rate per Toond.

The quality of the Tobacco should be as follows :—

Gallee growth	2000
Pattanom Ditto	2000
Toonds	4000

The Tobacco should be good and Merchantable.

The Tobacco to be delivered from the 30th Pretassie 1813 to the 14th October 1837 and 20th Pungoony 31st March 1013 at the Sirkar Godowns at Quilon and Porcat. 1838

The Contractor will be required to give competent securities for the due fulfilment of his engagement, who should be an Inhabitant of Travancore possessed of sufficient property.

The most favourable Tender will be accepted, and the contractor required to attend either in person or by Vakeel duly authorized, at the Dewan's Cutcherry at Trevandrum for the purpose of executing the Agreement, to be entered into between him and the Sirkar respecting the engagement.

It will be necessary to produce the Securities before the deed of Contract is executed, after the signing of which, one half of the value of the whole quantity deliverable will be paid in advance and the remainder after the whole quantity shall have been delivered, deducting the advance.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Jaffna Tobacco, for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Deewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર—ફીઆંથી—આપીએચજે — ફેબલે આલંમ—શ્રી—તરાવેનકોરનાં—રાજાનો—ઢુઢીનો દેવાંન ૪૦૦૦ તુનદ—અથવા—ગાંશડી—જાકનાં તંબાકુની—તે—દર—એક ૩૦૦ દય—રતલની—તેનાં ૩૨૮ અંગરેજી—રતલ—બરાબર—ની—શપ ખાજ—વીશેનાં—મોકોરબંધ—પરપોજલો—તારી ખ ૨૮ મી—જુલાજ ૧૮૩૭ શુધી—લેશે—તે—તેજ—ગાંમની—શરકારનાં—કાંમ—શારૂ—શને ૧૦૧૩ $\frac{}{1837 \mid 38}$ નાં—વરશ—શારૂ—જોજએચ—તે—પરપોજલમો—દર—એક—તુનદનો—ભાવ—લખવો તંબાકુનો—જડો—કેઠલ—કકેલા—પરમાંણે—જોજએચ *

ગાલીનો—પાકેલો.....૨૦૦૦

પાતેનમનો—પાકેલો.....૨૦૦૦

તુનદ...૪૦૦૦

તંબાકુ—શારો—તયા—વેપાર—કરવા—લાએકનો તંબાકુ—તારીખ ૩૦ મી—પરીતાશી ૧૦૧૩ અથવા—તારીખ ૧૪ મી—અકટોબર ૧૮૩૭ ને—દીવશથી—આપવાને—શરૂ—કરવુ—તે—તારીખ ૨૦ પનચુરી—નાંને ૧૦૧૩ અથવા—તારીખ ૩૧ મી—મારચ ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો—શંધો—કુજલાન—તથા—પોરકાટની—શરકારી—વખારમો—પોકોચાડી—આપવો. *

તે—ફંટરાકટરે—પોતાનુ—ટેંટરાકટ—પુરૂ—કરી આપવા—શારૂ—શારા—લાએક—જમીનો—આપવા—તે—જેકો—શ્રી—તરાવેનકોરમો—નેટલાની—મીલકત—ધરાવતા—હોએ—તેવા—આપવા *

જેનાં—પરપોજલથી—કાએદો—થશે—તેનુ—કબુલ—કીધામો—આવશે—તથા—ફંટરાકટરે—પોતે—અથવા—પોતાની—વતી—પોતાનાં—વકીલને શતા—આપી—શ્રી—તરાવેનદરમમો—દેવાંન—કચેરીમો—મોકલવો—જે—તે—શરકારને—તે—ફંટરાકટ—વીશેનુ—લખત—કરી—આપે *

જમીનો—કબુલતનાંમુ—કીધા—અગાકુ—હાજર—કરવાની—અગતછે—તયા—શકી—થાએ આ—પકી—બધા—માલનો—અરધો—અવેજ—અગાકુથી—આપશે—ને—બાકીનો—અરધો—અવેજ માલ—બધો—પોકોચાડેઆ—પકી—આપશે *

પરપોજલો—લેવા—શારૂ—જે—દાકાડો—ઠેરવે ઓછે—તેને—બીજે—દીવશે—કુજુર—કચેરીમો—જે—લોકોએ—પરપોજલ—આપેઆ—કશે—તેકોને—અથવા—તેનાંઓની—તરકથી—તેનાંનાં—આડતીઆઓને—તાંકાં—આવવાને—રજાછે—તેનાં—દેખતાં—ઢુધાડશે *

પરપોજલનાં—શરતોમાં—ઉપર—એમ—લખવુ જે—શ્રી—તરાવેનકોરની—શરકારનાં—કાંમ—શારૂછે—તયા—જકનાંનાં—તંબાકુની—શપલાજનુછે (શકી) આર—રનગારાવ—ઢુઢીનો—દેવાંન

શ્રી—તરાવેનકોરમોની—તરાવેનદરમ

કુજુર—કચેરી—તા—૨ જી—જુન ૧૮૩૭

(ખરી—નકલ)

જોન—મારકીકુ

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders, for the supply of the undermentioned Articles for the use of the Travancore Government, will be received by the acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, until the 31st August next; and the most advantageous offer will be accepted.

Salt Petre 40 Candies of 600 lbs. English
Brimstone 10....Do.....Do.....Do.
Sugar 200..Do. of 500 Do.....Do.

The Articles to be delivered either at Alleppey or Trevandrum within the 31st December next; and payment will be made for the same at 28 Chuckrums the Rupee.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of******* for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutchery, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(Atrue Copy) JOHN MORPHEW.

ખબર—કેઠલ—કકેલી—જનરોની—શપલાજ વીશે—ફેબલેઆલંમ—શ્રી—તરાવેનકોરનાં—રાજાનો—ઢુઢીનો—દેવાંન—તારીખ ૩૧ મી—આગશટ—શને ૧૮૩૭ શુધી—મોકોરબંધ—પરપોજલો—લેશે—તે—શ્રી—તરાવેનકોરની—શરકારનાં—કાંમ—શારૂ—જોજએચ—જેનાં—પરપોજલથી—કાએદો—થશે—તેનુ—કબુલ—કરશે *

થુરોખાર ૪૦ ખાંડી—તે—દર—એક—અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની *

ગનપક ૧૦ ખાંડી—તે—દર—એક—અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની *

ખાંડ ૨૦૦ ખાંડી—તે—દર—એક—અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલની *

તે—જનશો—શ્રી—આલપજ—અથવા—શ્રી—તરીવેનદરમમો—તારીખ ૩૧ મી—દીશેમબર આવતા—મકીનાંની—શુધી—પોકોચાડી—આપવી—તેનાં—નાણાં—દર—એક—રૂપીઆનાં ૨૮ ચ [illegible] આપશે *

પરપોજલો—લેવા—શારૂ—જે—દાકાડો—ઠેરવે ઓછે—તેને—બીજે—દીવશે—કુજુર—કચેરીમો—જે—લોકોએ—પરપોજલ—આપેઆ—કશે—તેકોને—અથવા—તેનાંઓની—તરકથી—તેનાંનાં—આડતીઆઓને—તાંકાં—આવવાને—રજાછે—તેનાંનાં—દેખતાં—ઢુધાડશે *

પરપોજલનાં—શરતોમાં—ઉપર—એમ—લખવુ જે—શ્રી—તરાવેનકોરની—શરકારનાં—કાંમ—શારૂછે—તયા—કબાંની—શપલાજનુછે *

(શકી) આર—રનગારાવ

ઢુઢીનો—દેવાંન

શ્રી—તરાવેનકોરમોની—તરાવેનદરમ

કુજુર—કચેરી—તા—૨ જી—જુન ૧૮૩૭

(ખરી—નકલ)

જોન—મારકીકુ

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received until the 31st August, next, by the acting Dewan of His Highness The Rajah of Travancore, for the supply of Two thousand Coombs of Bombay *Salt* of 160 Travancore Parrahs & Coomb, for the use of this Sirkar.

The whole quantity to be delivered within the 31st March 1838 at the following Ports, namely :—

At Alleppey	Coombs	400
" Moonambom	do..	400
" Kyancolum	do..	400
" Manacodom	do..	400
" Quilon	do..	400
Total		2000

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the person tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend and the most advantageous offer, if approved of, will be accepted, and payment made at 28 Chuckrums & Rupee.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bombay *Salt* for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW,
Actg. Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Travandrum on Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર—બે—હજાર—કુમબ—શ્રી—મુમબજનાં મીઠાંની—તે—દર—એક—કુમબનાં ૧૬૦ તરાવે નકોરનાં—કરારોની—શપલાજ—વીશે—ફેબલે આલંમ—શ્રી—તરાવેનકોરનાં—રાજાનો—ઢુઢીનો દેવાંન—તારીખ ૩૧ મી—આગશટ—શને ૧૮૩૭ શુધી—મોકોરબંધ—પરપોજલો—લેશે—તે—તેજ—શરકારનાં—કાંમ—શારૂ—જોજએચ *

એ—બધો—માલ—તારીખ ૩૧ મી—મારચ—૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો—કેઠલ—કકેલે—બંદરે—પોકોચાડી—આપવો *

શ્રી—આલપજ	૪૦૦ કુમબ
મુનામબોમ	૪૦૦ કુમબ
કીઆનકોલંન	૪૦૦ કુમબ
માનાકોદમ	૪૦૦ કુમબ
કુજલાન	૪૦૦ કુમબ
જુમલે	૨૦૦૦

પરપોજલો—લેવા—શારૂ—જે—દાકાડો—ઠેરવે ઓછે—તેને—બીજે—દીવશે—કુજુર—કચેરીમો—જે—લોકોએ—પરપોજલ—આપેઆ—કશે—તેકોને—અથવા—તેનાંઓની—તરકથી—તેનાંનાં—આડતીઆઓને—તાંકાં—આવવાને—રજાછે—તેનાં—દેખતાં—ઢુધાડશે—તથા—જેનાં—પરપોજલથી—થણે—કાએદો—થશે—ને—તે—જો—કબુલતમો—આવશે—તો—તેનુ—કબુલ—કરશે—તથા—તેનાં—નાંણાં દર—રૂપીએ ૨૮ ચકરમ—પરમાંણે—આપશે *

પરપોજલનાં—શરતોમાં—ઉપર—એમ—લખવુ જે—શ્રી—તરાવેનકોરની—શરકારનાં—કાંમ—શારૂછે—તથા—શ્રી—મુમબજનાં—મીઠાંની—શપલાજનુછે *

(શકી) આર—રનગારાવ—ઢુઢીનો—દેવાંન

શ્રી—તરાવેનકોરમોની—તરાવેનદરમ

કુજુર—કચેરી—તા—૨ જી—જુન ૧૮૩૭

(ખરી—નકલ)

જોન—મારકીકુ

TO be sold by public auction, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 22d Instant, at a Warehouse, near the Musjid Bunder, a quantity of Cotton, Wool, Beer, Buffalo Horns, and Pepper, more or less damaged, landed from the Brig Rapid. A Deposit of 25 per cent., to be paid down at time of Sale, and the Goods to be cleared away, and Balance paid within three days, or the deposit money to be forfeited and the Goods to be resold at the risk and expence of the original purchasers.—Bombay. 19th June, 1837.

OWEN & Co.

FOR SALE.—Bleached Canvas, from No. 1 to 6, at the godowns of Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.—Rampart Row, 20th June, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. *Edmond, Bibby* and Co., Anchors and Cables received per *Madras*, from London, —Rampart Row, 20th June 1837.

THERE will be sold by public auction, at the Bomb. Proof, near the Bazar Gate, on Saturday. the 24th inst. at 11 A. M. on account of the concerned.

About 1,200 bales cotton.

100 Bales Hemp and a few bags Black Pepper, saved from the wreck of the late Ship Briton.

TERMS,—A deposit of 10 per cent. on the purchase being made and the goods to be cleared away within five days from date of sale.—Bombay, 20th June, 1837.

ON SALE.—Chain Cables and Anchors complete, apply at the office of Mess. W. Nicol & Co.—*Rampart row, 20th June* 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Alley Ebraim and Esmail Jettah Mamon* having contracted to purchase from *Goolam Moideen bin Mahomed Ally Moossah, Mahomed Esmail bin Mahomed Ally Moossah, Fatima Bebee*, widow of the late *Mahomed Ally Moossah and Assia Bebee*, daughter of the said deceased, all that piece or parcel of Ground, messuage, tenement or Dwelling House containing four apartments, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay at Mahomed Enoos Doctor's street, any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage or inheritance therein are hereby requested to make known the same to *Mr. Morgan* attorney for the purchaser within fourteen days from the date hereof or else they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1837.

ખબર—ફીઆંથી—આપીએચજે—અલી—લતરાજમ—તથા—જશમાજલ—જેકા—મેમંને—ઘેર એક—ગાલા—ચેઆરનુ—જમીન—શુધાં—ગુલાંમ મોજદીન—બીન—મકમદ—અલી—મુશા—તથા મકમદ—જશમાજલ—બીન—મકમદ—અલી—મુશા—તથા—કાતમા—બીબી—તે—મરનાર—મકમદ—અલી—મુશાની—બીઢવા—તથા—આશીઆ બીબી—તે—એજ—મરનારની—છોકરી—પાશેથી વેતાનુ—લેવાનુ—શાટું—કીધુંછે—તે—શ્રી—બાકર કોટ—મકમદ—જનુશ—દાકતરનાં—મોકોલામો છે—એ—ઉપર—કરએક—લોક—અથવા—લોકો નો—ગીરવી—અથવા—વારશાની—રીતનો—દા વો—પોચતો—હોએતો—તેનાંઓને—જાણ—કરેચ જે—આજથી—દીન ૧૪ ની—મુદતમો—મીશતર મારગીન—ખરીદદારનાં—ધારાનાં—વકીલને—જકેર—કરે—મુદતપકી—ઝોજનો—દાવો—કબુલ કરશે—નકી—તા—૧૯ મી—જુન ૧૮૩૭ *

FOUND on the day of the Gale a Bull Terrier Dog, who will be restored to the owner on paying the expenses of the advertisement, for further information. Apply at this office.—19th June, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

TRANSIT DUTIES.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

To. JOHN SKINNER, ESQUIRE.

Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—In reference to Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter, No. 1429, dated the 10th ultimo, I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, the accompanying Copy of a letter from the Government of India, dated the 24th ultimo, in reply to the Petition of the merchants of Bombay regarding the abolition of the Transit and Town duties, and the improvement of internal communication under this Presidency.

I have, &c.

W. H. WATHEN,—*Chief Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 16th June, 1837.

To, J. P. WILLOUGHBY, ESQ.

Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 6th Instant forwarding the Petition of the Merchants of Bombay on the Subject of the Town and Transit duties of that Presidency and the adoption of measures for the improvement of its internal Communications and to request that you will communicate to the Petitioners the following reply.

2nd. The Governor General of India in Council very readily admits the impolitic and vexations effects, of the Town and Transit duties, the substantial benefit which may be expected to the population from their repeal, and the probability that any loss of public income incurred in consequence would ultimately more than be replaced by improvements in the general resources of the country, but the petitioners will feel that there may be many measures even of certain ultimate advantage which may be dearly purchased at the price of immediate financial embarrassment, and will it is hoped admit the necessity of cautions and deliberate proceeding in changes which will affect in the three presidencies an amount of public revenue of not less than sixty lakhs of Rupees. The petitioners too will be well aware that however heavily these taxes have [illegible] upon Bengal and yet press upon Bombay that [illegible] action is felt to be yet more vexations and oppressive in Madras and that in asking for equivalents the Governor General in Council is only seeking the means of gradually extending to the third Presidency the relief which will have been afforded to the other two.

3rd. For these reasons and with these objects it was the wish of His Lordship in Council before submitting to the Government of Bombay any measure of entire or partial repeal to have before him from the Committee of Customs (in which atl the presidencies are represented) a report upon the course which it might be best and most prudent to follow. In the month of November last, he found himself enabled to make to the Government of Bombay, a proposition which he had hoped as a first step, though embracing the more important objects might have been successfully admitted and the draft of acts, but lately received in reply, with other measures affecting the Commerce of the Port of Bombay, are under the consideration of His Lordship in Council.

4th. His Lordship in Council has equally at heart with the petitioners the improvement and extension of those communications through which encouragement may best be afforded to internal industry by opening new avenues to the markets and demands of Commerce and he looks upon such communications when carefully and wisely planned as so generally tending to the wealth and welfare of the Empire that he is little disposed in considering them nicely to weigh the surplus on deficiency of any one particular district or presidency—but the petitioners must be well aware that the sums which for the whole of India may be prudently appropriated to public works are far more narrow than could be wished and that they must be cautiously apportioned.

5th. The Governor General of India in Council has, within the limits assigned to him by superior authority endeavoured to give a just and liberal consideration to every proposition made for such improvements by the Government of Bombay, and though His Lordship in Council, may doubt whether the plan of appropriating to such improvements a certain percentage upon the revenues of each Presidency is the best which can be devised, that plan has been laid before the Honorable Court by whom alone sanction can be given to it.

I have, &c.

H. T. PRINSEP.—*Secy. to Govt.*

Fort William, the 24th May, 1837.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Leckie, 22d Regt. N. I. from Belgaum.
Assist. Surg. Chas. Block, from England.
Major Cracklowe, 22d Regt. N. I. from Do.
Ensign W. W. Patterson, H. M. 6th Foot from Do.
Cadet Alexander Raitt, Infantry from Do.
Vetry. Surgeon N. Goslin, from Do.
Brigadier G. B. Brooks, Staff from Mhableshwar.
Cadet H. Dent, Infantry from England.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Walker, Bengal Artillery, to Poonah.
Ensign Woodhouse, Infantry to Do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Belgaum on the 29th May, the Lady of Lieut. Birdwood, 3rd Regt. N. I. of a son.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 21st of April, the lady of A. N. Shaw, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Meerut on the 30th May the Lady of Major Garstin, Superintending Engineer N. W. D. of a son.

At Poonah on the 10th Instant the Lady of Assistant Surgeon T. W. Watkins Horse Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Belgaum on the 8th June, by the Revd. Morgan Davies, Emelia, daughter of the Revd. J. Taylor to Captain Lechmere Artillery.

On the 17th Instant, John George Forbes, Esq. 23d Regiment N. I. to Eliza Maria, daughter of John Leckie, Esq. of Manchester Square, London.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

June 16.—Ship Childe Harold, G. Willis, Master from London, 11th February, Portsmouth, 25th February and Cape 11th May.

Paesengers.—Mrs. Leighton, Miss Farish, Miss Ogilvey, Miss Robertson, Major and Mrs. Cracklow, Bombay N. I. Lieut. and Mrs. Benson, H. M. 57th Regt. Mr. and Mrs. Goslin, Vetry. Surgeon Dr. Black, H. C. Service, Ensign Patterson H. M. 6th, Mr. Raitt Cadet, Mr. Dent, Cadet Mr. and Mrs. Delves, and Child, Miss Parish Maid Servant to Mrs. Ogilvey one Native female servant to Mrs. Cracklow.

Do. 17.—Barque Hero, W. W. Hughes, Master, from Singapoor, 20th April touched at Anger, 10th of May.

Passengers —7, Government Convicts.

Do. Do.—Barque Blake, W. Thompson, Master, from Liverpool 1st March.

Do. 18.—Ship Madras, Richard Quinton, Master, from London, 3d Feb. and Cape 14th May.

Passengers.—Master Jas. Swinton, Mr. Lewis, Band Master, Mrs, Lewis Francisco de Souza Native Male Servant erturning from England, 1 Native female Servant returning from Cape.

Do. Do.—His Highness the Nizam's Barque Mecca Alley bin Nasser, Naquedah from Mocha, 27th May.

Passengers,—200 Native Pilgrims.

Do. Do.—Brig Mottechund Amichund, Henry White Master from China 23d April Anger 22d May.

Do. Do.—Schooner Hebe S. W. Hazlewood, Master from Madras, left Madras 16th April touched at Solomans Island.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Higgs, 2 Misses Higgs, Master Higgs, and 2 Children.

DEPARTURES.

June 17.—Ship Glenelg, R. Lungley Master to Straits and China.

Passenger.—Scott Esq.

Do. Do.—Ship Chas. Grant, W. Pitcairn, Master, to China.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbuda, and Schooner Shannon.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, Berenice, and Atalanta.

FREE TRADERS.—Buckinghamshire, Lintin, Columbia, Slains Castle, Mary Bibby, Rapid, Scourfield, Ann, Malabar, Carnatic, Columbia, Childe Harold, Blake, and Madras

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee, Kusrovie, Dadaloy, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlutt Savoy, Discovery, Sir Herbert Compton, Emily. Hero, Motichund Ahmichund, and Hebe, Ardaseer.

ARAB SHIP,—Tauze.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 20th JUNE, 1837.

Since the day of the storm, it will be seen by our list of arrivals, that several vessels have come in; the *Childe Harold* the day afterwards. We understand that on Tuesday and Wednesday last, she experienced a fresh gale from the N. W. which shifted to the S. W. but met with no bad weather on Thursday. The Blake was only two degrees to the Southward of the Harbour on the day of the gale, and had quite fair weather, so that we ha e reason to believe that to the Southward at least, the same storm has not prevailed.

The *Edinburgh*, the *Hastings*, the *John Stamp*, and the *Julia* are afloat; and the *Rapid* is got off, and ready to enter Mazagon Dock. The *Hugh Lindsay* has unfortunately lost the shaft of one her paddles, which we believe cannot be replaced here, and the only chance of recovering it is by means of divers.

The *Berenice* having taken the ground once or twice, will have to come into dock at the springs.

No accurate returns of the loss of Native life, have yet reached us, but we believe that the report in our last, of the number of Europeans who have perished, is altogether incorrect, and that they did not exceed five or six. A cotton boat despatched, on Wednesday evening, to Panwell with the baggage of an officer en route to Poonah, was sunk off Elephanta, and six persons out of seven were drowned: the seventh escaped by swimming. Letters from Poonah mention that the Storm had not extended in that direction.

We insert to day the reply from the Supreme Government, on the subject of the recent Petition of the Merchants of this Presidency, in regard to the Town and Transit Duties, praying for their abolition, and also for the adoption of measures for the improvement of the internal communications of this Presidency. It will be seen at a glance, that the cautious and deliberate procedure marked out by this document, as the best and most prudent to follow, in considering the question of the general abolition of these duties throughout India, has not been observed in regard to Bengal, where the course taken has been quite at variance with the slow and steady measures, a submission to which is inculcated on the minor Presidencies. The impolitic and vexatious effects of the Town and Transit duties, and the benefits that would result from their repeal, are readily admitted by the Supreme Government, and yet it is intimated that there is little chance of this boon being extended to Bombay and Madras for a considerable time to come, and Bombay is to be satisfied as to its own share of hardship, by the assurance that these duties are felt to be yet more vexatious and oppressive in Madras; the consolation however to be derived from contemplating the misfortunes even of our best friends, is but small satisfaction to those who are wincing under the diversion of much of the legitimate and regular Trade of Bombay from its natural channel, in consequence of the abolition of these duties in Bengal and Agra. The Supreme Government for all India, has been charged with leaning in a variety of instances, to the local interests of that Presidency, which happens for a while to be the seat of the Supreme Authothority, but in no case has this partiality been more clearly manifested, than in the immediate extension of the abolition of the transit duties to Bengal. So manifest was the advantage that Agra had gained by the measure of Sir Charles Metcalfe, to the injury of the rest of India, that no time was lost in placing Bengal, but Bengal only, on an equal footing, and that without waiting for any scale of substituted duties, or Reports from a Committee of Customs. Calcutta has now been in enjoyment of the Boon for a space of fourteen months, and yet up to this date, as far as we are concerned, the mere consideration of the measure is all that is held out. The Supreme Government may or may not have involved themselves in some embarassment by the steps already taken, but to stop short at the expence of Bombay and Madras, seems to require a more satisfactory exposition of state policy, than is conveyed by the well turned periods, and soft expressions, of the document now put forward.

While on the subject we cannot refrain from again noticing the time occupied in deliberations as to extending the Bonding system to Bombay. This beneficial measure is we see by the Calcutta papers in actual operation there.

The *Zuid Afrikain* a Cape paper of the 5th of May, refers to the recently published proceedings of a Military Court of Inquiry held there in August and September last, to investigate the circumstances attendant on the fate of the Caffer Chief Hintza, whose death in 1835, at the hands of a party commanded by Colonel H. G. Smith, had led to secret misrepresentations to the Colonial office at home, most injurious and unfair to a very gallant officer of H. M. S. The minutes of the inquiry, a copy of which we have also seen, not only, as might have been anticipated, completely exonerate the conduct of Colonel Smith from any imputation, but clearly shew that the gist of the charge against all concerned in the affair, namely that the Caffer Chieftain had been murdered in cold blood, and while suing for mercy, was without foundation. It appears that he fell in a concerted attempt to escape, against which he had been forewarned, and that his life was taken in self defence, in a rencontre which ensued in the pursuit after him.

The following paragraph is an extract from a letter of very good authority penned on the eve of the departure of the *Berenice*.

"I wrote you yesterday that the King's Government had agreed to pay half the expense of the Steam Communication between Suez and India, as proposed by the Company; they receiving the Postage. They have added a paragraph to their letter wishing the Mail to go by Steam from Bombay to Madras and Calcutta; this arises from Spring Rice's want of knowledge, and a further reference *on this point only*, has been made to the Ministers, and this prevents the necessary instructions on this subject being carried out in the *Berenice*."

The *Emily*, we hear will not now be dispatched to the Persian Gulph until Saturday next: nothing as yet is known as to any arrangements for either of our Steamers.

The *Madras Herald* may well express astonishment at a specimen of the bureaucratic spirit, which has long characterized the Councils of Calcutta, and which was recently displayed in a reprimand administered to the Bombay Government, for their late energetic measures in the despatch of troops to Mangalore. The report was long since current here, and we believe there cannot be the smallest doubt of its correctness: the disastrous effect which might have attended the fall of Mangalore, a place of arms of some celebrity in the annals of our Indian warfare, and still a station of note, of course never entered the minds of those, to whom no doubt, the lasting moral impression produced by the arrival of our steamers and troops, has been equally incomprehensible.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD,—JUNE 7.

We heard yesterday with astonishment, although we ought not perhaps to be astonished at any thing from the same quarter, that *the Supreme Government have given the authorities at Bombay a most severe reprimand for complying with the request of the Madras Government, by sending Troops to Mangalore during the late disturbance!* This appears so monstrous as to be almost beyond belief; but we cannot for a moment doubt the correctness of our information. What the minor Presidencies will be reduced to at this rate it is impossible to foretell—but, surely, if they are unable to spend a single Rupee without the permission of the Supreme Government, and are obliged to send up a petition to be permitted to employ an additional unmentionable domestic, they ought to be allowed to defend themselves in the best manner they can when they are attacked, and help their neighbours in cases of sudden emergency.

It is true, that the services of the Bombay Troops were not, as it happenened, required at Mangalore; but that could not have been known when the assistance was asked; and, indeed, we have understood from those likely to be well informed on the snbject, that, but for the persevering gallantry of Major Dowker and the brave fellows under him, there is every probability that the whole of the district and probably Coorg also would have been up in arms.

It appears that Colonel Casement has the credit of leading the Supreme Government by the nose in these matters—and some idea may be formed of his kind intentions towards this Presidency, as well as his knowledge of our circumstances, by the fact that when the intelligence reached Madras of the insurrection in Mangalore a proposition was actually lying on the Adjutant General's table from Calcutta for the further reduction of the Forces on the Western Coast!—When things are at the worst they say they must mend; we trust it will be so with the minor Governments, who are now in the most abject state of dependence that it is possible to conceive.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU, JUNE, 5.

We copy to-day from the *Times* of the 23d of January, an urgent appeal in favour of Steam Navigation to India. The writer of it is a member of the firm Messrs. Smith Elder and Co., who have been particularly active in promoting the object although they have not put themselves forward conspicuously in the public prints; and, indeed, have not exactly sanctioned our proclaiming their services in the cause to the public of India. We feel, however, that that is no reason why we should not make known their just claims to the thanks of the Indian community. Mr. Steward has not spared the Directors; but we believe he has not done them any injustice in somewhat indignantly inveighing against their ill-concealed hostility to the communication. He perceives and hesitates not to point out that the scheme of a steam flotilla will occasion only general disappointment, and that it will limit the communication to Bombay, while the proposed Commercial Association would extend it to *all the presidencies*: on this ground the letter has a peculiar claim to our attention on this side of India, and it is some consolation to find that while all other parties concerned in promoting Steam Navigation at home, seemed inclined very coolly to throw all consideration for us, and we may add for the permanent success of Steam Communication to India, overboard, by leaving the comprehensive plan, which alone can secure it, to the chapter of accidents, Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. are disposed to press on the community at home, the importance of that plan. We ought in noticing Captain Grindlay's pamphlet to have stated that he alludes to the exertions of Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co.—

CALCUTTA COURIER,—JUNE 6.

Dispatches from England to the 31st March have been received to-day at Government House, by express from Bombay—supposed to have been brought by the *Hugh Lindsay* from the Persian Gulph. We understand that no newspapers or English news of any kind are contained in the Government packet. There are, however, accounts from Constantinople to the 7th March, and from Tehran to the 27th April. Tahir Pacha, late Capidan Pacha, has been dismissed by the Sultan from his government of Tripoli, for ill conduct to British subjects, Mr. Churchill's affair has been settled by granting him a sum of about £4000 as a compensation for the imprisonment to which he had been subjected. Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador to the Porte, had relinquished his intention of going home on leave. The Russian Forces had made no effective progress agains' the Circassians.

The above items of intelligence have been kindly communicated to us from Government House. We hope by to-morrow to be in possession of our own steam letters.

SINGAPORE.

MORE PIRACY.—The pirates on the East Coast are bolder than was to be supposed, considering that there is now so formidable a naval force in that direction. About 10 days ago, a Siam Junk, on her way from *Chantiboon* to this port, with a cargo of salt and oil on board, was attacked by a piratical fleet of 9 prahus, a little to the southward of *Pulo Aor*, and while still in sight of that island. Seven of the boats are described as being of a large size and having each about 30 men on board, the other two as being considerably smaller and having only about 10 men in each. These stationed themselves at some distance, apparently on the look-out, while the seven large boats maintained the attack upon the Junk, which was fortunately armed with two sixpounders, and five smaller pieces, but had only 18 men in all on board. The attack commenced in the morning not long after sunrise—the Junk was becalmed, and the pirates came within less than a stone's throw of the vessel, and at one time approached so close that they prepared to grapple the Junk, extending out for that purpose a long pole with an iron hook at one extremity. They moved off again however on seeing that the Junk people had a kind of grenade all ready to cast into their boats as they came closer, and seemed more willing to trust to the effect of their shot. The contest lasted until a late hour in the afternoon, the Junk making the best resistance she could, but apparently doing little or no execution, while her hull was pierced in every direction by the shot of the pirates, and her sails and rigging much injured. A breeze at last came on, and enabled her to escape, the pirates not continuing the pursuit. The latter moved off towards *Pulo Aor*,—and shortly after they had desisted from the attack, the people on board of the Junk observed that a fire was lighted on that island as a signal to the pirates, which was replied to in the same manner from on board of their prahus by holding aloft a large burning torch. No person on board of the Junk was killed—but one man received a slight wound from a splinter in the arm. On arriving here and discharging their cargo it was found that the water coming in through one of the shot holes had caused a considerable loss of the salt that was on board.

We have always held the Malay pirates cheap as a dangerous enemy, when means of resistance are at hand—and nothing we think can place them in a more contemptible light than the account just given of their attack upon the Siam Junk. Seven large boats, having fully 200 men in all on board of them, with all means and appliances to boot, and every circumstance in their favour, are unable in a day's fighting to capture such a craft as a Siam Junk, with only 18 people in her, & not a man among them accustomed to the use of warlike arms of any sort!

This fleet does not appear, from the account obtained of them, to have been the Illanoon pirates who are known to be in that vicinity at present—and as we have received information of another piratical fleet having been seen in a different quarter, the whole marauding force now along that coast must be very considerable. A sampan pukat from Tringanu reports, it appears, that eight prahus had sailed from that port a short time ago, and proceeded to the northward, intending to lay in wait for the Cochin-China vessels—as they were afraid to make their appearance in this neighbourhood—and the Chinese traders that have last arrived from Pahang report having seen five of the Illanoon boats off the mouth of the Pahang river—a rich harvest for the *Wolf* and Steamer—and we trust it will be gathered.—*Singapore Free Press, April* 13.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LAW AND POLICE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*The Vaux Peerage*. The Lord Chancellor commenced by calling their lordships' attention to the parties claiming the peerage—the claimants being Edward Mostyn, who claimed as being descended from Mary Vaux, the sister of Henry Vaux, the fifth Lord Vaux, who died in 1663, without issue; and Edward Bourchier Hartopp, and the Earl of Pembroke, who claimed as descended from Katherine Vaux, another sister and co-heir of the said fifth Lord Vaux. In the course of the proceedings to prove the respective case of the claimants, a great deal of evidence had been given, argument used at the bar, to which he (the lord chancellor) attended, and since the evidence had been printed he had looked through it in detail, and was of opinion, that the pedigree of each party had been satisfactorily established.

Lord Lyndhurst said he entirely concurred in the view taken of the question by his noble and learned friend, who had gone into a detail of the facts and circumstances of the case. The Wentworth case, which had been stated was decisive on the present case, as being in all respects parallel, the House of Lords on that occasion having come to the conclusion that the barony was by writ, and as a matter of course it descended to heirs-general. It was not his (Lord Lyndhurst's) intention to go into any detail, but it appeared to him that the evidence was perfectly satisfactory. The writs of that period were not forth-coming—viz., from the 1st of Hen. VIII. to the 24th, but the patent rolls were; and as no patent was found, there was strong presumptive evidence to show that the peerage was by writ, and not by patent. He thought that their lordships were fully justified, under the circumstances of the case, in coming to the same conclusion as that of his noble and learned friend.

Lord Wynford was of opinion that the case had been put on its true grounds by his noble and learned friends who had preceded him. The writ calling Thomas Lord Vaux to sit in that house in the reign of Henry VIII. had been proved by the journals of the house that he did sit. Now, it was more consonant with justice to presume that the writ was in the usual form, in the absence of all evidence, than to presume it was of a special nature. He (Lord Wynford) had a few days ago looked through all the evidence, and he was perfectly satisfied that the view taken of the case by his noble and learned friends was a most proper one.

Lord Brougham (who had entered the House shortly after, the Lord Chancellor had commenced his speech) expressed his entire satisfaction with the view taken of the case by his noble and learned friends. His lordship then made a remark, not heard below the bar, as to what he imagined had been said by a noble and learned lord. He said he had looked through the printed evidence, and was perfectly satisfied with the conclusion to which his noble and learned friends had come.

Lord Lyndhurst, in explanation, said what he stated was, that the peerage was not created by patent was manifest; then, if not by patent, it must be by writ or by act of parliament; but the latter was clearly not the case. Then if by writ, the next question for consideration was, whether there was any thing peculiar in the writ? But it appeared that for a period of 500 yesrs only one special writ had been issued, for he did not value the three Irish cases, and therefore the presumption was, that is was not a special writ.

Lord Brougham—Certainly not.

Lord Lyndhurst—Assuming that it was not a special writ then their lordships were justified on coming to the conclusion to which his noble and learned friend on the woolsack had come. The Westworth case, although loosely reported, was strictly a case in point, and it confirmed his own views.

Lord Brougham was glad to find that the decision in the present case rested upon the basis that their lordships were satisfied there was no patent—(hear, hear).

Lord Wynford thought his noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham) must have mistaken him, for he (Lord Wynford) put the decision on the same ground as that stated by his noble and learned friend (Lord Lyndhurst—viz., that it was clearly established by the evidence that the barony was one by writ and not by patent.

The Lord Chancellor said he never intended to express any other opinion than that this was a peerage created by writ, and not by patent.

The Earl of Shaftesbury then put the following res[illegible]

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tion :—" Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee that Edward Mostyn has made out his claim as ended from Mary Vaux, one of the co-heirs of Henry, ifth Lord Vaux, and that Edward Bourchier Harp, together with Lord Pembrooke, have made out r descent from Katherine, Vaux, another of the sisters he said Lord Vaux and another of the co-heirs, and the said barony is in abeyance, and is consequently is Majesty's disposal.—*Conservative Journal, March*

GLOBE.—FEBRUARY 24.

Lord LANGDALE last night introduced to the House of ords a bill for regulating the law relating to wills, and tablishing a more consistent and uniform system than t present existed.

The noble lord explained that various anomalies prevailed in the law upon this subject, which demanded a remedy and that the matter had been brought under the consideration of the real property commissioners and of the commissioners of ecclesiastical law, both of whom had reported upon it. Upon their suggestions a bill had been framed which had been carefully discussed, but had not received the sanction of the Lords; and the present bill was therefore introduced, advantage, having been taken of the delay to obtain the opinions and advice of as many legal authorities as possible.

The objects to which such a law should be directed are obviously to establish certain rules under which property may be bequeathed at the discretion of the testator, and to define strictly the manner in which, and the persons among whom, all property not actually bequeathed should be distributed. In both of the respects, but especially in the former the present law is defective. There is no uniform rule with regard to the framing of wills; but on the contrary while there is perhaps even too great a strictness with regard to the formalities necessary to a valid bequest real property there is beyond all question too great a laxity in the manner in which personal property may be bequeathed. It is indeed difficult to say how slight an indication of an intention to give personal property will suffice to constitute a will. A letter, a memorandum in the handwriting of the testator, is sufficient for this purpose: The necessity of some more rigid rule has long been felt and very few Judges have ever been called upon to confirm a bequest of property resting upon so slight and uncertain a foundation without expressing their doubts of the propriety of the law which they were bound to enforce. It is proposed by the present bill to introduce a degree of uniformity in this respect—to simplify the construction of wills, and to establish certain formalities necessary to their validity—removing the absurd distinction between real and personal property which took its rise from a period when the latter was deemed almost beneath the notice of the legislature and which has been preserved in despite of the perpetually increasing proportion of the moveable wealth of the kingdom.

There are many other evils in the present law, which are attributable to the retention of certain rules with regard to the difference of estates, which might have possessed a significancy at the time of their adoption, but which are unmeaning and absurd at the present time. For instance if a person makes a will directing an equal division of his property among the whole of his children, any personal property which he may acquire subsequently to the date of that will is bound as in common sense it should be, by the obvious intention to the testator. If, however, he should have purchased or acquired any real property after the date of his will the property so acquired would be in no degree subject to its provisions and would require that a fresh will should be made in order that his wishes with respect to it should have effect. For the distinction between real and personal property in this respect there is assuredly no foundation; and it is almost a matter of surprise—or rather it would be were it not for the known and avowed reluctance of former legislatures to permit any alteration in laws affecting landed property in which they were especially interested—that it should have been allowed so long to continue. There are also some other exceptions to the general rules with regard to the descent and bequest of property, in respect of certain customary estates which not unfrequently cause inconvenience and sometimes injustice.

The bill introduced last night by Lord Langdale is designed to correct all these anomalies. Real and personal property are to be placed upon the same footing, with one exception—that a will of personal property may be made by any person of the age of seventeen, while no will of real property can be made till the individual has attained twentyone; all property possessed by a testator at the time of his death will be subject to his will, and the present exception to the rules of descent and the power of bequeathing will be removed.

The bill as detailed by the noble lord appeared to give almost universal satisfaction. Lord Brougham and Lord Abinger both expressed their approbation of its general principles, and of the provisions by which it was intended to carry them into effect. Lord Wynford, too, declared his concurrence in the measure, with one exception. He objected to that part of it by which the present effect of a marriage or of the birth of a child subsequent to a will is destroyed. This is, we think, a matter which ought to be carefully weighed. There is no doubt but that the strict application of the present rule has been productive of injury; but, at the same time, it is very possible that much greater injury might be produced by giving effect to wills which have been made without any contemplation of marriage, and to provide for the manner in which property shall be distributed among relations in the event of death unmaried or without children. This is become a point which will, we doubt not, receive the attention of the noble Lord, and which may be settled in committee. The measure is one that is much needed, and great praise is due to Lord Langdale for introducing it.

TIMES.—MARCH 3.

The *Morning Chronicle* has happily discovered that "the Tories are blessed with a peculiar power of vision, which enables them to discuss the faults or the good qualities of an opponent." We believe we are not altogether blind in either respect, but our modesty will not permit us to fancy that we are likely in any degree to distract the principles of optics, on account of our plainly discerning the *faults* of the *Morning Chronicle*, without the assistance of spectacles. The only wonder would be, (and here is the injustice of the charge) if we could perceive any "good qualities," in our cotemporary, saving an amiable dullness, which is gently inviting to "nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." We must rouse and run into the air, for we feel the drowsy influence approaching. This is the effect of tasting a leading article.

The *Morning Chronicle* with that skulking meanness for which it is distinguished, is strangely honey-mouthed with respect to its late foul and calumnious attack on Mr. Sergeant Jackson. It considers it "would deserve the scorn of every good man," if after having referred to their informant in Dublin (a sort of O'Connell evidence, we fancy, very similar to the memorable authority of Moat) it should not render any reparation in its power, which would in any degree pacify the honourable gentleman's indignation. An action at law would not agree with the *Morning Chronicle's* exchequer. Few animals are more appalling than that sagacious animal in a gown and wig. But it is useless to suppose that anything will teach the Morning Chronicle, either a regard for justice, or a respect for. manners. A certain nobleman when rigorously applying his horse-whip about the shoulders of a recreant newspaper libeller accompanied the chastisement with these words. "I'll teach you to behave like a gentleman." To which the fellow conscienciously replied—"I defy you, sir, I defy you." The *Chronicle* is proudly superior to every thing like decency; and may consistently return a similar answer to any effort to make it otherwise than a base, scurrilous, talentless, and contemptible journal. Deserve the scorn of every good man, indeed! when did it deserve anything else?

In the House of Commons last night there was another of those scenes which tend so admirably to raise the character of that assembly in the estimation of all respectable men at home and broad. We allude to what occurred on Mr. Walter's postponement of his motion for adding other names to the committee on the Poor-Law Bill, and for which we refer the reader to our Parliamentary report. Mr. Rice appears to have been particularly irate—indeed so much "flabbergasted," to use one of his own favourite expressions, was the right hon. gentleman, that he actually said "he "could not consent" to the motion being withdrawn. Some hon. members were supposed to have saluted Mr. Walter with a groan as he left the House, but we are induced to consider this a mistake. The groan was probably given "more in sorrow than "in anger"—in sorrow that the "packing" had failed in its object, and that the Speaker should have pronounced that to be "a perfect and undoubted right" which Mr. Rice, in his great learning and experience of Parliamentary practice, had denounced as a violation of the rules of the House.

We have only further to observe, in calling the attention of our readers to this scene, that we trust that neither Mr. Walter nor any other member, will be deterred from the performance of his duty by the "noises" and "hootings" of the adherents of Ministers in the house, or by the bullying of persons in their pay or patronage out-of-doors. Let the *gentlemen* hoot on—they can discredit none but themselves: let the persons who slandered Serjeant Jackson slander others too—no one can believe a word they say: let Cupid draw his arrows to the head—a fool's bolt is soon shot.

A NEW REMEDY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

QUARTERLY REVIEW--Whatever view is taken of the obligation of an oath, one thing is now certain from experience, that a body of Irish Romanists cannot be admitted to sit in the legislature, consistently with the safety of the state, and the integrity of the church of England. We may, indeed, confine them by more oaths;—but—as was distinctly foretold at the time of emancipation—all such restrictions are futile; or we may endeavour to reduce their number, so as to remove the danger for a time—or we may struggle (the words will of course seem madness, but we believe the hour is coming when they will once more become the watch-word of conservatism) to repeal the emancipation. There is one more chance of saving the country from the tyranny of an Irish faction—the repeal of the union; and these are the only plans open. They ought to be faced boldly, and a line taken at once. And the sooner men speak out the better. But whatever course presents itself, the same preliminary step occurs as indispensable in each. Ireland is at this moment the curse of England, as England, we grieve to say, for many years had been the curse of Ireland. It is one of those strange coincidences of retribution, which Providence often exhibits to show there are eyes upon our sins, however long the punishment is delayed. And Ireland must be either set adrift from us to be reconquered, or it must be converted. You cannot reduce the number of Romanist members, except by reducing Romanism itself, and you cannot exclude them from Parliament while Ireland is still in their hands. Let us repeat the words, however startling. The only safety, and therefore the first object of the English church, must be the conversion of Ireland. Men, of course, will open their eyes, and fold their hands, and ask how this is to be done. Others will bitterly complain that we cannot leave error to itself, and that we dogmatize with such arrogance—others warn us not to raise the whole energies of the Romish church to meet us in the field—and others will protest against controversy, and pray that any truth may be sacrificed rather than disturb their tranquillity. Let us ask the first in return—How was England coverted? How was Ireland herself first won to Christianity? How were the great Protestant countries rescued from Popery? How are savage nations at this day brought into the bosom of the church? What difficulty have we, which our forefathers, with the blessing of God, did not conquer, and what aid had they, which may not be obtained by us? The second class may be reminded, that if no other obligation lay upon man, no higher command from the first principles of Christianity & of nature, personal safety alone, the safety of all that Englishmen value, compels the attempt. The preservation of the church of England, and the existence of Romanism in Ireland, distinct as the two countries are in all but legislation, are wholly incompatible. To the third, it is enough to say, that the energies of the Romish church are roused already, that the conflict has commenced; and the church of England can desire nothing more and nothing better than protection from the laws of her country for life and limb. The last requires no answer. It is very possible and very amiable to dislike controversy, and seek peace with all men; and in times of peace, with peaceful men, no temper of mind should be more encouraged. But when our life is in the hands of a murderer, we do not speak of tranquillity, or recommend the suspension of resistance. What is the tranquillity of Ireland now?—and what in a few years will be the tranquillity of England, if things continue as they are?—*Atlas, March 5.*

ENGLAND IN IRELAND.

MORNING CHRONICLE—The *Standard* is quite indignant that the *Quarterly Review* should admit that "England ever had been the curse of Ireland." "It is utterly false," exclaims our contemporary, "that England was ever the curse or the *injusta noverca* to the sister island which Papists and Trimmers represent her, except forbearance and neglect deserve the name of curse and injustice." "Forbearance and neglect" are comprehensive terms; and if it be true that the Irish were cannibals when the English first gained a footing in Ireland, as the *Standard* pretends they were, forbearance and neglect might have been the height of cruelty. We are not ourselves disposed to lay any great stress on many of the accusations against the English for their early misconduct in Ireland; for till the reduction of Tyrone the English government had very little power in that country; and could hardly be responsible for the abuses of the men of English descent who were suffered to oppress the natives and keep the island in a distracted state. But since the English government obtained undisputed possession of the country, it may be reproached with much more than neglect. To say nothing of the penal laws, the discouragement of all efforts at conversion to Protestantism, by which the ascendancy of the miserable minority might have been rendered less valuable to them (for the Irish Protestants hated "converted Papists" as sincerely as the Turks converted Greeks,) the English government absolutely crippled Ireland by positive prohibition of all manufactures, linen excepted. The woollen manufacture had taken deep root in that country, but it was destroyed by the English government. It is absurd to go back to the days when the Irish were cannibals, if ever they were so, and when "they skulked from the invasion of every northern bark." The English and Scotch are agglomerations of successsive invasions of northern barks, the crews of which obtained a footing in this island, the last invaders generally driving the descendants of former invaders before them. Both Irish and English were once barbarous; and the complaint against the English is, that after they were comparatively civilized they did not take due means to civilize Ireland, the consequence of which is the miserable condition of the great bulk of the population to the present day.—*Ibid.*

ASCENDANCY OF POPERY.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE—Of the four parties which now divide public opinion, it is a remarkable distinction, that the most desperately mischievous in its principle is by far the most systematic, and the most effective in its progress. Popery, the sworn enemy of our religion, our nation, our freedom, and our empire, leaves us all at a distance in point of actual power. The Conservatives, though growing in influence with the growing apprehensions of all good men, act chiefly on the defensive. A weak policy at all times, and worst of all now—the barbarian policy, which Demosthenes describes as never anticipating the blow, but clapping its hands helplessly on the wound. The Whigs act upon neither the defensive nor the offensive; they feel themselves merely tenants at will, and exert all their ingenuity in contriving to remain on the premises without paying the rent. In the lowest spirit of state-traffic, they are perfectly willing to bargain with either side, and having no other object than that of place, they have no other conception of policy than that of taking the side of which will longest ensure them their salaries. The Radicals are bitter, loud, and active. But they are still few in the House; their leaders are personally without weight; their projects are too nakedly furious for effect in Parliament until vote by ballot and household suffrage shall have radicalized Parliament itself. Their republicanism is too glaring, rash, and ferocious. The members of the House are not yet prepared for the worship of the guillotine. But it is the Popish faction which is the incarnation of evil. It is openly pronounced by every man acquainted with the present condition of Ireland, that it rules that unhappy country. It possesses the whole Irish patronage. It is now filling all the higher situations of the law with its creatures. It is making Judges, Attorneys-General, and Solicitors-General. It has just made the Master of the Rolls. It has just appointed a Papist, Mr. Pigott, to the place of confidencial law adviser to the crown in Ireland, one of the most important possible in the present state of affairs, for to his department come all questions relative to the disputes on church property and tithes, the conduct of magistrates and the controul of the constabulary force. By its Attorney and Solicitors-General the Popish faction puts the councils of the crown into the hand of Papits. It now openly proclaims, that when Lord Plunkett can be driven from his place, it will have the Chancellorship in its graps. It has made the Lord-Lieutenant; it has made the Irish Secretary. In short, it has made the whole existing fabric of the Irish government. Having thus established an executive after its own heart, it has proceeded to establish a legislature. In the General National Association it has a Parliament to all intents and purposes. In that Parliament it proposes public measures, debates on the leading questions of the day, poor laws, finance, &c., raises taxes, appropropriates them, and does all this in the most open defiance, and with the most undisturbed impunity. In this Parliament it assembles all the official representatives of Popery, the archbishops, bishops, and inferior priesthood of its church, the lay lords, and public demagogues, and thus exhibits to the Papists of Ireland the complete form of a legislature of their own.—*Ibid.*

POLICY OF THE RADICAL REFORMERS.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE—The mere even of Whig discomfiture will rouse many generous sympathies: the consideration the government has shown for Ireland has given a favourable impression of their enlightened policy, and of their benevolence towards that worse than neglected country; their Church Rate Extinction Bill—for we hope that may be its title—will, perhaps, be calculated to beget confidence and gratitude among the large and influential body of the Dissenters. But something besides all these hopes and prospective benefits is requisite to kindle the whole mass of the people to anything approaching the intense enthusiasm of the exciting days of the Reform Bill: and to fuse them, as then, into one compact and energetic body, against which aristocratic resistance was hopeless. There is hardly one measure that could be relied upon to produce this electrical effect, save returning to the same grand principle—a thorough representative reform, secured by the ballot and an extension of the suffrage; thus making effectual that which has hitherto been counteracted or eluded by Tory art and influence, aided by Whig connivance and submission. Are the ministers prepared for this?—for nothing short of it can give them that strength and stability in the next Parliament which alone can render them either useful to their friends or formidable to their enemies. The country requires a vigorous administration, but one which shall be strong only in its strength, and which shall sympathise its wishes and requirements. At former elections, the favourite candidates of the Whigs have been individuals unscrupulously devoted to the party, with a convenient laxity of principle as to the measures which might either be rejected or patronised by the government—a sort of out-cabinet men, ready to vote, on the signal; though violent Reformers, where no particular abuse was, in earnest, proposed to be reformed. Some of them are Radicals also, except upon a very few points, which, unhappily, are all vital ones. These are the kind of persons who conceive that the ministers, for the time being, ought to possess the initiative in every legislative measure—an abuse and usurpation now tacitly submitted to by all parties—and that the representatives of the people are in their fit place when acting as their subaltern. This species of candidates, whether enjoying office or languishing in expectancy, will no longer find acceptance with genuine Reformers. They have been but too often tolerated in former elections. The "government candidate" will now be found to have lost his vantage ground in many localities. If he possess no better claim, he is entitled to stand only a degree higher than the "Tory candidate." In the struggle between aristocracy-and democracy, which has become so animated since the Reform Bill took form and likelihood, the trifling skirmish with the Lords is but an affair of pickets—an episode in the grand epic movement. At present, the controversy with the Peers is almost forgotten in higher interests. Men feel more and more the necessity of beginning in earnest at the beginning; and of fixing among the constituencies, and in the House of Commons, that lever which shall peacefully remove all obstructions, as soon as its fair action is unimpeded. To this point should every effort of stanch Reformers be directed. It is in the House of Commons, and in the next Parliament, that, short of revolution, the cause of freedom and of social amelioration must either be rapidly advanced or retarded for an incalculable period.—*Ibid.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE,—MARCH 11.

AMONG the many grievances of His Majesty's Army in India there is, we think, but one which appears unfounded. This grievance is usually most loud in the mouths of a class of men, well known in all armies by the name of "*grumblers.*" These men continually complain that they are not, in common with the Officers of the Company, eligible for every Staff situation in India. Most assuredly this is requiring too much. We full well know, and the Officers of the Company will admit the fact (however reluctantly, as proud soldiers should do), that without the Army of His Majesty's or an equal number of Europeans of the Company's own Army, India would soon cease to belong to the British. However essential, in that country, the King's forces may be, they are but a handful in comparison with the vast Army of the Company. The two Armies are also perfectly distinct, as distinct as the Europeans and Asiatics which compose them. A fair review of this subject of complaint will show that, in the proportion of the Armies, *that* of His Majesty enjoys as many Staff situations as any reasonable officer could claim for it. The general principle of employing His Majesty's Officers in Staff situations, connected *only* with the King's troops, should never be overlooked; and we therefore cannot see this claim, to hold situations apart from them, as at all admissible.

There truly is no lack of Staff appointments for the Officers of His Majesty in India, unless the Commander-in-Chief and the Major-Generals of Division *prefer* the Officers of the Company for their Military Secretaries and Aides-de-Camp, instead of selecting, as they usually do, for their personal Staff, the Officers of their own service.

Let us take the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and see if King's Officers do not hold *all* the chief, and many of the lesser, Staff Appointments. In Bengal, the Commander-in-Chief is a General of His Majesty's Army, and under him, in that Presidency, are two Major Generals of Division, an Adjutant-General, a Quartermaster-General, a Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, a Brigade-Major, and an Officer Commanding the Depot of King's Troops. The personal Staff of Military-Secretary and Aides-deCamp are, or can be, officers of His Majesty's service also; so that in Bengal there seems little ground for complaint.

In Madras, again, we find the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces; and two Major-Generals of Division Officers of His Majesty; and, also, a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, a Deputy-Quartermaster-General, a Brigade-Major, and an Officer Commanding the Depot of King's Troops. To these are to be added the whole personal Staff of Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp, if the General Officers select them, as they *can* do, from the Army of His Majesty. So much for Madras,

Lastly comes Bombay. Here, too, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, and one Major-General of Division, with a Brigade-Major and officer Commanding the Depot of King's Troops, form the General Staff of His Majesty's Army in that Presidency. Here, as in Bengal and Madras, the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp may be, and generally are, officers of the King; so that we really cannot see what just grounds of complaint exist; for in the Colonies, *where no local Army exist*, we doubt if more situations, in proportion to their numbers, be open to the officers *serving in those Colonies* than to the King's Officers serving in India. Some civil situations, it is true, are held in the Colonies by Regimental Officers; but it cannot fairly be required that the Company should confer similar situations on the Officers of His Majesty, to the deprivation of their own servants.

The *true* and *great* grievances of the King's Army in India are, banishment for eighteen or twenty years, and being *paid* in a depreciated coinage. Of these two grievances more anon.

The discussion in this paper, regarding the Orders of the Bath and the Indian Army, leads us to offer a word or two, which we hope may be taken in good part, and contribute to the harmony that should subsist between King's and Company's Officers.

On the revision and augmentation of the Order of the Bath, in 1815, the Officers of the Indian Army were not admitted to the superior Class; but subsequently, as special cases, the Grand Cross was conferred on Sir David Ochterlony, Sir John Malcolm, and Sir Thomas Dallas. At present but one remains.

The Commanderships were at first fixed at *fifteen*, but, when that number became reduced by casualties to twelve, it was then decided, we believe in Lord Bathurst's time, to confine them to *twelve*; but of this decision no Gazette, or official intimation was ever promulgated. Now, the number of K. C. B.'s is by recent casualties (including Sir Robert Blair and Sir John Arnold) reduced to *seven*.

The Companionships were never limited, we believe, for either service by any specific regulation.

At the enlargement of the Order, in 1815, the number of G. C. B.'s, for the King's Service, was fixed at sixty Military and Naval, and twelve Civil; but; the other Classes (Commanders and Companions) were not limited to any specific number, though upon the *first institution*, the Commanders were not to exceed one hundred and eighty, exclusive of foreign officers holding British commissions, but, in the event of actions of signal distinction, the number to be increased.

It must, therefore, be admitted, that there is no just reason to grudge the very small proportion of honours given to Company's Officers; and further, that they do not in any way interfere with the arrangements of the Order of the Bath for the King's Army and Navy.

Major-General Salmond has resigned his appointment as Military Secretary at the East India House; and we believe that Mr. Melville is fixed upon as his successor.

ATLAS.—MARCH 12.

The French papers continue to discuss the disjunction bill and its rejection. Ministers have, it is said, withdrawn the bill presented to the Chamber of Peers for punishing persons who shall not denounce plots against the King or state; and that they have also consented to converting the Duke de Nemour's appenage into a yearly allowance of 300,000 francs.

The *Journal de Paris* mentions the discovery of another infernal machine and plot against Louis Phillippe, as having been communicated by the mayor of Vancre to ministers on Tuesday, at the moment they were watching the ballot in the Chamber of Deputies.

There is no news of interest from Spain.

The Classical Concerts will for the rest of the season take place on Friday, instead of Thursday, in each week.

The *Morning Chronicle* says—"The late cachinnatory display of a certain reverend prelate of 'pampheleteering' notoriety, has obtained for him at the clubs the *soubrique* of the *Laughing Hyena.*" In another column we read—"Conjecture was busy on Thursday with the cause of the appearance of Sir Robert Peel. Lord Stanley, and Sir J. Graham at Lambeth Palace, which they entered arm in arm about one o'clock that day. The cause was, however, revealed when the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the evening, attacked the ministerial plan for abolishing church rates in the House of Lords."

We have the melancholy task of announcing the death of Thomas Clarkson, Esq., Barrister-at-law, and one of the Magistrates of the Thames Police, which occurred under very dreadful and melancholy circumstances on Thursday night last. He had been at Brentwood during the day, hunting with Lord Petre's hounds, and was returning home in a horse and chaise belonging to his brother-in-law, when the horse took fright in Coppice-row, Clerkenwell, and started off at full speed. He attempted in vain to stop the horse, which fell down in Ray-street, and the unfortunate, gentleman was pitched out of the chaise on his head. He expired in a few minutes afterwards, at the house of a surgeon in Red Lion-street. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned.

We have reason to believe that the nomination of In-

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dia officers to the junior grade of the Order of the Bath is only delayed until a general promotion takes place in his Majesty's service. The *Gazette* of last night shows the high consideration in which the claims of this service are held by the King.

The presentation of the petition from India on the subject of steam is delayed to give time for maturing arrangements, which will be announced on its presentation. The warm friends of the measure may now rely upon its speedy accomplishment.

At Bow-street, yesterday, Mr. Hugh Fraser, solicitor, of Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-street. was charged with intending to fight a duel (we are not told with whom), and bound over in sureties to keep the peace.

A fire, owing to the over heating of the flues, broke out this evening in the barracks at the King's Mews, Charing, Cross, but by the exertions of the police, the fire brigade, and the soldiery, it was easily suppressed. Mr. Wilkins is fortunate ; the fire, whether in Gower-street or Charing Cross, respects his university and National Gallery.

Mr B. Hall refuses to resign his pretensions on Marylebone ; he will stand in opposition to Sir S. B Whalley or Mr. Murphy, or both, "unless a large portion of the constituency desire him to retire."

DISTRESS IN THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.—A meeting was held this day at the Mansion House, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Very Rev. Dr. Macleod and Mr. Bowie, of the distress at present existing in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The Lord Mayor took the chair, and Dr. Macleod eloquently painted the extremity of distress to which the poor islanders were reduced, observing that if the middling and lower classes of England were exposed for three days to the same sufferings under which this population are suffering, the most dreadful convulsions would take place. Lord Teignmouth then moved the following resolution :—

It appears to this meeting, from the fact now stated, that there is incontestible evidence that many parts of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland are at present in circumstances of the most appalling destitution, in respect generally of food, and in particular districts, also, of fuel and clothing ; and that if an immediate supply be not provided, famine to a most awful and unprecedented extent, with its usual accompaniments of disease, must, ere long, lay waste those extensive and populous districts—that great exertions are. therefore, imperiously called for, in order to meet the extreme urgency and necessity of the case.

Mr. J. Oswald, M. P., Aldermen Brown and Copeland, Mr. Hardy, M. P, Mr. S. Mackenzie, M. P. and Mr. Stuart M. P., supported the resolutions, and the Lord Mayor announced a subscription of 50*l.* from the Princess Victoria, 50*l.* from Sir R. Peel, 50*l.* from Sir J. Shaw, and 10*l.* 10s. from Sir P. Laurie. A committee was appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

GLOBE.—MARCH 14.

The bill for abolishing Imprisonment for Debt will in all probability shortly pass the Commons. It has yet to be proved what reception it will meet with in the Lords—those tribunes of the people, and assserters of the rights and freedom of the poor against all oppressors whatever. We have our doubts upon the subject. We see but little reason to conclude that it will fare better with their lordships on the present than on previous occasions—but a short time will shew.

It does not at first sight appear very clearly why the Lords should concern themselves to retain the law of imprisonment for debt. There does not seem to be any very close connection between the existence of the church, or the prevalence of Conservatism, and the power on the part of a vindictive or foolish creditor to punish every man who may be indebted to him, without having the means of payment, by an imprisonment for a certain number of weeks or months. And yet, obviously, it is pretty generally supposed, that somehow or other the Lords may conceive that they are interested in rejecting this measure, and may actually reject it. Even the *Standard* appears to entertain some doubts that their lordships may exemplify the truth of his maxim, that every one possessing power, and not under the control of an easily exerted responsibility, is a rogue—and he accordingly expresses his earnest and humble hope that they will not fall into any such fatal error as would be involved in their refusal to pass it. But why is this fear entertained ? Why should the Conservatives, even, who represent the Lords as the very model of all that is sound in wisdom, elevated in principle, and pure in patriotism, anticipate so foolish and unjust a course from them as their language indicates that they do actually expect ? We will endeavour to answer this question.

By the existing law, the remedies against the person of the debtor are severe, but the remedies against his property are grossly and scandalously deficient. Landed property is almost entirely free from the operation of any process to which a creditor can have recourse. Funded property also possesses a similar exemption, though in a less degree. Hence the spectacle of thousands who live in other lands, and drive a comfortable subsistence from their property, but who owe perhaps the full value of that very property. It is, however, obvious that the remedy against the person cannot be done away with unless a a remedy is given egainst property—and to give this remedy would involve the destruction of that distinction in favour of landed property to which we have referred. To suppose that the House of Lords would be actuated by so unworthy a motive as that of preserving to themselves and all landed proprietors the power of incurring with impunity debts which they never mean to discharge, would doubtless be most derogatory to that assembly ; and yet we cannot discover any other ground upon which our Conservative contemporaries can rest their evident fear that the measure may not pass. Of course we do not dream of imputing any such motives to them. We refer to the existence of this peculiarity in the state of the law in relation to that property in which they are specially interested, and the manner in which this would be affected by Sir John Campbell's bill, only to offer a solution of a phenomenon so unaccountable as the apprehensions entertained by the Conservative journals that the House of Lords could manifest the folly and injustice of perpetuating an useless and injurious system.

LEEDS INTELLIGENCER.

Certain of the journals, taking the tone of the Edinburgh Review, are speculating on the probability of a Whig and Conservative coalition for the purpose of putting down the Movement faction and carrying on the Government on the principle of mutual concession : that is to say, upon the basis of making Cabinet measures of such reforms as are most urgent or most expedient in the present state of public opinion. We have no love for coalition ministries, independently of the false basis on which they are necessarily founded. Experience shows that coalitions of this kind never answer the end proposed in the long run ; they are generally weak in themselves, and the public despises them. But at present there are no symptoms of a coalition. Ministers are going the "whole hog," in a certain sense, and if the Commons' hack does not break down under them, as in the case of Stafford, they will pelt the Peers with their three firebrand bills, in succession, well knowing, all the while, that the Peers will turn the tables upon them, and repeat inflictions of last session. Lord Lyndhurst perfectly understands his position, if Lord Melbourne is perplexed with his. But rumour assigns to the latter Noble Lord a disposition to pull up and quit the box, he beginning to entertain Lord Stanley's opinion that "Lord Johnny has upset the coach." At all events, Lord Lyndhurt's tact and courage have been completely successful and will be again successful, for, as the *Spectator* admits, "the Tories, have never since Lord Liverpool's time been so united, so resolute, and in all respects so well prepared for battle against reform as they are at this moment." We demur to the words, "aginst reform." The Conservatives are not opposed to needful reform ; they alone seek to arrest the hand of destruction which his Majesty's Ministers are unprincipled enough to wield by deputy.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, March 2.—A congregation was this day holden for granting degrees, &c., when the following were conferred :—

BACHELOR OF DIVIRIY.—Rev. Rice Rees, Fellow, Jesus College.

MASTER OF ARTS.—Rev. H. M. Villiers, Student, Christ Church.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.—Mr. G. J. Salter, Christ Church.

On the 10th instant there will be an election for three open scholarships of Brazen Nose College : and on the same day another for two scholarships on Dr. Clarke's foundation of Worcester College : the candidates for which must be born of English parents, of the provinces of Canterbury or York, and none other, with preference to the orphans of clergymen of the church of England.

The following have been elected scolars of University College :—Mr. J. Emeres, University College ; Mr. S. Burstall, University College ; Mr. W. H. Anderson ; Balliol College ; Mr. D. E. Legard, Wadham College ; Mr. J. Woolley, Exeter College.

The election for Professor of Political Economy took place this day at two o'clock, in the Convocation House. The candidates were—Mr Hermain Merivale, M. A., Balliol College Mr. Travers Twiss, B. C. L, fellow University, ditto. After a spirited contest the former was elected by a majority of six.

This professorship was founded by H. Drummond, Esq., of Albury-park, Surrey, and is held during five years.—*Conservative Journal, March* 4.

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

There are few things more observable among these men than the ministerable nature of their public speaking. Of course, it would be idle to expect that they should be all *orators*. But it would be natural to suppose that the practice of public delivery, the custom of debate, and even the nerve to be acquired by constantly coming before vast assemblies, would give them some of the ordinary ease, clearness, and effect of good speaking. On the contrary, they are all wretched. Their speeches may occasionally *read* well enough in the papers, though they are all evidently dry, heavy, and commonplace. But the reporters put them all into this readable shape, condense their perpetual repetitions, strike away every thing that is absolute nonsense in them, and reducing a speech of an hour to one of fourth part of the time, make it pass muster. But to *hear* one of those speakers is a singular trial of patience ; a trial, indeed, to which the House very seldom submits. Joseph Hume used to take his seat nightly by one of the pillars supporting the gallery, and there, with his hand leaning upon the pillar, he talked his financial nonsense by the hour. Nobody in the body of the House ever listened to him. The members got up from their seats, made their bow to the Speaker, and then rambled about the floor, as if they were in a large coffee-house. The buzz of voices was loud, every man talked of his own affairs, the gossip of the day, and so forth ; while Joseph Hume, with his hand on the pillar, and his face turned to the Speaker, was edifying that most weary functionary with his wisdom ; and was actually listened to only by the writers for the newspapers. His voice is utterly bad, heavy, harsh and indistinct. His manner just what might be expected from a vulgar man educated in vulgarity, and his matter is the dullest, most unidea'd, and prosaic stuff that could possibly be engendered in the brain of a dull man. Grote is somewhat brisker, but equally trite and commonplace. One frenzy has got into his head, that he is the chosen apostle of the baliot. A foolish man, craving for rabble popularity, is naturally delighted with having made such a subject his own. He accordingly brings forward his motion once a session, and at intervals, drags it in as a makeweight to his harangues, let the subject be what it may. Thus, if the discussion were of the price of figs, or the politics of Madagascar, Mr. Grote would wind up his very weak harangue, by insisting that neither figs would be cheap, nor the politics of Madagascar quiet, unless Englishmen got the ballot. Leader is a noisy personage, whose roar has only the effect of thinning the House. He is *ex-officio* the dinner-bell, and the coffee-house keeper ought certainly to fee him handsomely for his services to his counter. He attempts metaphor, a dangerous exercise for a blockhead, and, like the bear, the higher he rises, the more he shows his unseemly parts. Radicalism, with such faculties, can never be hazardous, bnt it can be infinitely contemptible. He is a wretched speaker. Clay is prosy, feeble, and intolerable. And among the whole set, as if a judgment was upon them, there is actually not a vestige of ability beyond that of the very lowest description. What must Drury Lane dinner, then, have been, with these wretched and tiresome people for its orators, with a feeble boy in the chair, and a superannuated old man for his director ! They were certainly worthy of the rabble of Radicalism gathered from every low haunt of the country, and probably one half of them coming on tickets given by the Committee, But the whole meeting was contemptible. What a contrast did it form to the Glasgow meeting !—a meeting in a provincial town 400 miles from the metropolis. And this in the heart of London, with the whole Whig-Radical force pledging of Parliament, when party naturally makes its best effort for a muster, and with the nephew and uncle of the minister in the House of Commons as its ostensible heads ! And yet all was failure. In what light are we to regard this, but as the signal triumph of the renewed Conservation spirit of England ?

Preparatory to the meeting of Parliament the Whigs have given away six peerages. This may be a good Whig manœuvre, to tell the world the terms on which they are ready to hire for the session. But it is rather a strong measure after all. The Whigs at all times have been the loudest to exclaim at the prostitution of public honours "If ever they should come into power, then would the reign of merit begin ; ability, virtue, and public services alone would be acknowledged ; while mediocrity would be left," It is remarkable, in total contradiction to those promises, that since the luckless accession of the Whigs, not one man of any public merit whatever has been raised to the Peerage. And now they have advanced, at one stroke of the pen, six men utterly undistinguished by ability, personal acquirement, public effort, or any exemption from the fattest order of "fat, contented ignorance." Is it not fair to ask, what does the nation know of Lord Howard of Effingham, Ducie, and Yarborough ? What of the new Barons Messrs Portman, Hanbury, and Fraser ? Nothing on earth. It was scarcely known even that they are hangers-on of the Whigs. But the case of the sixth, Thomas Alexander Fraser of Inverness, the country of the somnolent Lord Glenelg, is more open to remark still.

The title of Lord Lovat, forfeited in the rebellion of 1745, and whose possessor at that time forfeited his head on Tower-hill for his treason, was excluded from the list of the Scottish titles restored on George IV.'s visit to Scotland in 1822. Among the reasons for this exception were, that the present T. A. Fraser, the holder of the Lovat estates, was not only a Roman Catholic, but could *not prove* his lineal descent from the attainted Lord. Two attempts made before the Committee of Privileges utterly failed. But what makes the matter still more extraordinary, there is an actual claimant of the title in the field, as being of the male line, and his claims were *on the eve* of being submitted to the House of Peers. The natural result of conferring the title in the singular way in which it has been done, must be, to put an end to the claim, which may, after all, be the right one : the demand of the natural claimant may be thus prejudged, and the true Lord Lovat forced to see his honours borne away by a pretender. Another remarkable point in this case is, that it is the first instance of the creation of a *Papist Peer* since the days of James II. Mr. Fraser, who is henceforth to assist in making laws for Protestants, is a worshipper of the Virgin, a worshipper of St Peter, and all other saints, nominal and real, according to the command of his church, and a subject of the Pope. Yet this is the man whom the Cabinet have made a Lord and a Legislator !

MISCELLANEA.

The Lords of the Treasury have decided against the claim of Mr. J. H. Theobald, late Chamberlain of Hertford, for compensation for his loss of office by the operation of the Municipal Corporation Bill....Last month Lieut. Mallison, of the 56th regiment, the lady of Mr. Special Justice Cocking, and four daughters of the Rev. G. W, Bridges, all of Jamaica, were drowned by the upsetting of a pleasure boat....The Etna steamer (Emerson,) passing the northwest light ship, saw two vessels in distress for want of a pilot, when the captain came within hail, and directing them to follow him, led them safe into the Mersey....In the midst of a religious discussion which took place on a challenge from the Rev. W. Roebuck to Mr. Owen, at Manchester, the floor gave way, and several persons fell into a stable beneath ; the alarm was excessive, but no serious accident occurred....The corporation of London, some of the City companies, and several aldermen, have subscribed towards the erection of the new naval school....At the great poor law meeting on Monday, the richly chased and valuable gold snuff-box of the chairman, the Earl of Stanhope, was stolen from the table....The revenue of Canada fell off in 1836 by 24,052*l.* beneath the former year, yet a balance was left in the Treasury over all expenses....A fire broke out in a brewery near the palace of Stockholm, on the 12th ult. The King threw himself on horseback and superintended all the measures for suppressing the flames : he was on horseback in the wet and cold till *one* o'clock in the morning....Accounts from Heidelberg say that a certain yellow tobacco, grown in that vicinity had become an object of considerable commerce between several houses at Manheim and the Pyrenees and Catalonia....The magistrates of Arran-quay police-office have been these few days engaged in investigating a case of a surreptitious introduction of gunpowder into the Grand Canal stores, for carriage to the south of Ireland, under the name of hardware....The clergy of the county of Salop have given notice from their pulpits that the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths Act, does not interfere with the ceremonies of the church, which will be carried on as usual—*Salapion Journal*....The duties of Deputy Quarter-Master-General of the Forces, lately held by Sir Richard Jackson, are in future to be discharged by Lieutenant-Colonel Freeth, with the rank of Assistant Quartermaster-General....An order in council, signed by the King, was promulgated in Jersey on Saturday last, prohibiting lotteries, and disallowing the Act of the States (local Parliament) for their insitution.—*Jersey Patriot*....Lord Duncannon has given instructions for a foot pavement to be laid down from Buckingham-gate to George-street on the Westminster side of the park. This will be a great accomodation....The last scion of the family of Corneille has just died in Paris without heirs. He was employed in the office of the indirect taxes, and a short time since was present at the inauguration of the statue erected by the city of Rouen in honour of his illustrious ancestor.—*Paris paper*....So great is the scarcity of coals in the Isle of Man, that if a supply should not arrive in a few days, many of the public works will be obliged to be suspended.—*Mona's Herald*....The editor of the *Boston Morning Post* informs his readers that no paper will be issued on Friday, as he had received a glorious thanks giving turkey, which he meant to eat in peace!....An extra number of the *London Gazette* was published on Tuesday, containing between forty and fifty notices of railway and other private bills ; and a list of uncontested claims from the Mauritius received by the Commissioners of Compensation under the Slavery Abolition Act....The repairs of the interior of St. James's Church having been finished, it will be opened for divine service next Sunday. It has been under repair since the summer....Mr. Roney has resigned the secretary-ship of the Literary Fund Society....Scarcity of fuel is felt so much by the numerous poor in this city, that the grave yards have been disturbed for decayed coffins to burn !—*Limerick Chronicle*.....It was reported in Paris that M. de Lamartine would be shortly appointed ambassador of France at the court of Naples....The two women, Mrs. Begley and her sister, in custody, charged with the murder of Emanuel Begley husband to the former, were yesterday discovered by one of the turnkeys in the act of strangling themselves.—*Longford Paper*....The Upper Canada House of Assembly voted the sum of 245,000*l.*, to be raised by debentures for the completion of the Welland Canal....A female, named Madame Zenobia, died from the effects of laudanum in Egham workhouse on Sunday....Mr. John Bolton, one of the most bountiful benefactors of Liverpool, died on Friday. [This gentleman, on the threat of invasion, raised and supported a corps of six hundred men out of his own means]....Miss Elizabeth Wright Macaulay, a noted actress and a celebrated preacher, died at York on Wednesday week suddenly....We hear that the Tories are to have a grand meeting at the Duke of Wellington's. The Conservative peers are to consult how they may best destroy all seeds of local government in Ireland. No Commoner, we believe except Sir R. Peel, is to be admitted.—*Chronicle*....Mr. J. J. Reid, advocate has been appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of the Ionian Islands, in the room of Mr. John Kirkpatrick, who has retired....On Friday night last a parcel, directed to T. M, Sturge and Co., Gloucester, and containing bills, checks. and notes, amounting to nearly 3,000*l.* was stolen from the Birmingham mail. A reward of 500*l.* has been offered.—*Atlas, March*, 5.

Lieut. Bryand, R. N., who was dismissed about seventeen years since without a court-martial, has received a pension....Second Lieut. Noble, R. N., has been dismissed his ship, by sentence of a court-martial, held on board the Asia, in the Mediterranean....Sir F. Pollock has given an opinion, in answer to a case submitted to him by the Stamford town council, in which he declares that members of town councils may legally become tenants of corporation lands....The present Lord Scarsdale, who recently succeeded to the title, is co-heir with the Dowager Lady Byron, of the barony of Wentworth, now in abeyance....The reformed corporation of Edinburgh is at present engaged in no fewer than twenty-seven processes and submissions, in *ten* of which the city are *pursuers*, and in *seventeen defenders!*....The King of Greece, with his young Queen, arrived at the Piræus of Athens, on the 13th February ; her Majesty gave much satisfaction to her husband's subjects by wearing at her first public appearance the Greek national dress....150*l.* reward has been offered for the apprehension of the murderer of J. Bill, near Uxbridge....The subscribers to the monument to be erected to the memory of the Scotish patriots are already numerous, and the amount exceeds 500*l.*

....10,000 yards of blond lace worth 500*l.* was found in a bag by two coal-whippers on Tuesday, and seized on by the crown. It had been flung overboard from a foreign vessel to avoid detection....Mr. Harrison Codd, the new police magistrate at Worship-street, was a junior clerk in the war office,, an assistant poor law commisioner, and an active magistrate at Rensington....It has been stated but we hope and believe without foundation, that Mr. Davison, the African traveller, was murdered within eighteen days journey of Timbuctoo....Prince Gregory Gagarin Russian ambassador at Munich, died there on the 23d ult....We read in a letter from Darmstadt of February 25 that M. Weldig, the clergyman arrested of high treason, was lately found dead in his dungeon, having cut his throat with pieces of glass obtained by breaking the decanter in which water had been supplied to him....The French papers state that the question of the Vixen employs all the diplomatists....The Duke of Orleaan's match with the princess of Mecklenbergh is broken off....The son of Colonel Vaudrey is at the same school (L'Ecle d'Henri Quatre) with the Duke of Montpensir ; but the director has been forbidden to put in the same class the son of the Strasburgh agitator and the son of the King of the French ...We should be glad to know (says the *Morning Post*) in what capacity Colonel Hodges is sent to Belgrade by the Foreign Office !—*Atlas, March* 12.

MR. OSWALD, M. P. FOR GLASGOW.—We learn, with deep regret, that letters have been received from Mr. Oswald by some of his personal friends in Glasgow, intimating that he intends to withdraw from parliament, and will not stand another election.—*Reformer's Gazette.*

RENFREWSHIRE ELECTION.—The Greenock agents of Sir John Maxwell have been, since the election, indefatigable in ferreting out evidence for the purpose of bringing to condign punishment a few of the perjured supporters of Mr. Houston, belonging to Greenock and Kilmalcolm. Friday week one of these worthies was committed to Greenock jail, and it is expected that this case will come before the ensuing Circuit Court at Glasgow.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

THE NEW BISHOP OF SALISBURY.—The Denison family is connected with the town of Leeds ; the name of the father of the bishop-elect was originally John Wilkinson, Esq., a London merchant, and first cousin to William Denison, Esq., of Kirkgate, in this town, who left him the bulk of his property on condition of his assuming the name of Denison, and continuing to carry on at Leeds Mr. D.'s business as a cloth-merchant, along with Mr. W.'s brother, to whom about 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l* a-year was also bequeathed, and who retained his own name. Messrs. Smith were also partners in this firm. Mr. John Denison built for himself the spacious mansion in Hanover-square, called Denison-hall, about fifty years ago ; he was for some time a member of punishment. The principal estate left to him was Usington, in Nottinghamshire, the present residence of J. E. Denison, Esq, M. P. for that county. The families of John Denison, Esq, and his brother—Wilkinson Esq , still hold jointly the property extending for some distance on both sides of the river Aire, near Knostrop, they have also property at Woodhouse and in Kirkgate.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE CHARACTER OF THE GREAT LEADER.—If you only read one portion of the Duke of Wellington's letters, you might fancy the writer to have been bred in a merchant's counting-house ; if another, you would say he was a *commissaire de guerre*, or a professed diplomatist, a financier, or a jurist, or that he had travelled all the world over to collect historical and geographical knowledge ; he is the able counsellor of his equals ; the honest adviser of his superiors ; the merciful chastiser of the erring ; the warm friend of the brave, and the best practical politician and moralist of his time ; he is throughout the true lover of his country, and if there is one quality more prominent than the rest, it is his inimitable singleness of heart and soul.—*Hamilton's Second Letter to Lord Elgin, &c.*

THE NEW JUDGE.—Mr. Coltman the new judge of the Common Pleas, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts in January 1798, as a senior optime. He practised for some years as a special pleader before he was called to the bar, where he has been much esteemed by his professional brethren, but has never attained any professional eminence or notoriety. Mr. Coltman, like Sir John Williams, owes his elevation to his connection with Lord Brougham. The new judge will commence his judicial career next week at the Old Bailey, and in the following will proceed with Mr. Justice Park to fulfil the duties of the Norfolk Circuit.—*Globe, Feb.* 24.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD.—The following remarks on this eminent capitalist occur in a pamphlet on the current and joint stock banks just published, by Mr. D. Salomons :—"An event of some importance, in connexion with the derangement of the circulation of the country and which appears to have escaped observation, is the death of the late N. M. Rothschild. It is well known with what dexterity that eminent individual managed the exchanges; how he prided himself in distributing his immense resources so that no operation of his own should abstract for a lengthened period the bullion from the Bank of England and although it may be urged he kept the exchange in an artificial state, and therefore produced no ultimate good, yet the sudden withdrawal of this artificial aid in an inopportune moment has tended to aggravate evils which his energy and promptitude might have checked. The difficulties which have been experienced since his death induce me to think that no one ever displayed greater ability than he did in equalizing the exchanges ; and I attribute much of the late embarrassment to the loss of that activity, zeal and enterprize, which he always displayed in times of financial difficulty, and although the operations of his important house are continued, it is impossible at once to replace that moral influence which the acknowledged judgment of the head of that opulent firm had established for himself not only in Great Britain, but throughout the whole of the commercial world."—*Globe, Feb.* 24.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—What is wanted is, a good and safe route to India, which may be traversed with as little delay and as much certainty as possible. Egypt affords this, and it seems the very height of perversity to reject it because we have made up our minds to go by the Euphrates. It is conduct only worthy of a spoilt child—he will not eat his apple, because he did not gather it himself, or because it was not plucked from a particular tree, which he had set his heart upon. It would have been just as reasonable, when men were sanguine about obtaining a north-west-passage to India, to have stopped the navigation round the Cape, and insisted that all intercourse with India should cease, until the new passage was available. Would the Euphrates experiment have advanced the worse because steamers were regularly running on the Red Sea ? Has it prospered the better by depriving the people of India and England of this accommodation for several years ? If the current reports be correct, it has not.

We have not heard that it is contemplated to stop the mail to Birmingham until the railway is completed, or forward it in the interim by Pickford's boat. If such measure *were* resorted to, we should at least have the satisfaction of living in hope ; we should know that, when the railway was finished, we should get our letters without unnecessary delay. But the Indian community, and the English who are connected with India, have been long waiting for nothing. The Euphrates never promised to be a line for rail-road speed—and, alas ! what little promise it held out has been followed by woful disappointment.—*Asiatic, Journal, for Feb.*

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